

CAPVT XXXI □□□

Cum Clauses; Ferō

GRAMMATICA

Cum CLAUSES

You are already familiar with the use of *cum* as a preposition meaning "with." The word can also serve as a conjunction, meaning *when*, *since*, or *although* and introducing a subordinate *CUM* CLAUSE that describes an action connected in one way or another with the main clause. Sometimes the verb employed is indicative, especially when describing the precise time of an action. In these so-called *CUM* TEMPORAL CLAUSES, *cum* is translated "when" (or "while"); *tum* is occasionally found in the main clause, and *cum . . . tum* together may be translated "not only . . . but also":

Cum eum vidēbis, eum cognōscēs. *When you (will) see him [i.e., at that very moment], you will recognize him.*

Cum vincimus, tum pācem spērās. *When (while) we are winning, you are (at the same time) hoping for peace.*

Cum ad illum locum vēnerant, tum amīcōs contulerant. *When they had come to that place, they had brought their friends or not only had they come to that place, but they had also brought their friends.*

Often, however, the verb of the *cum* clause is subjunctive, especially when it describes the general circumstances (rather than the exact time) when the main action occurred (often called a *CUM* CIRCUMSTANTIAL CLAUSE), or explains the cause of the main action (*CUM* CAUSAL CLAUSE), or describes a circumstance that might have obstructed the main action or is in some other way opposed to it (*CUM* ADVERSATIVE OR CONCESSIVE CLAUSE):

Cum hoc fēcisset, ad tē fūgit.
When he had done this, he fled to you. (circumstantial)

Cum hoc scīret, potuit eōs iuvāre.
Since he knew this, he was able to help them. (causal)

Cum hoc sciret, *tamen* militēs mīsit.

Although he knew this, nevertheless he sent the soldiers. (adversative)

Cum Gāium diligerēmus, nōn poterāmus eum iuvāre.

Although we loved Gaius, we could not help him. (adversative)

Recognition: You should have little difficulty distinguishing among the four basic types of *cum* clauses: the temporal has an indicative verb, and the three subjunctive types can generally be recognized by analyzing the relationship between the actions in the main and subordinate clauses; in the case of adversative clauses the adverb *tamen* often appears in the main clause. **Translation:** Remember that when *cum* is followed immediately by a noun or pronoun in the ablative case, you should translate it *with*. When instead it introduces a subordinate clause, translate it *when, since, although*, etc. As seen in the above examples, the verb in a *cum* clause, whatever its type, is regularly translated as *an indicative*, i.e., without an auxiliary such as *may* or *might*.

IRREGULAR *Ferō, ferre, tulī, lātum*, to bear, carry

Ferō is one of a series of irregular verbs to be introduced in the closing chapters of this text (the others being *volō, nōlō, mālō, fiō*, and *eō*); they are all commonly used and must be learned thoroughly. The English verb "to bear" is cognate with Latin *ferō, ferre* and has generally the same basic and metaphorical meanings, *to carry* and *to endure*. In the present system *ferō* is simply a third conjugation verb, formed exactly like *agō* except that the stem vowel does not appear in a few places, including the infinitive *ferre*. The only irregular forms, all in the present tense (indicative, imperative, and infinitive), are highlighted below in bold; the imperfect subjunctive, while formed on the irregular infinitive *ferre*, nevertheless follows the usual pattern of present infinitive + endings. Although *tulī* (originally *tetulī*) and *lātum* (originally **tlātum*) derive ultimately, by suppletion, from a different verb related to *tollō*, the conjugation follows the regular pattern of the perfect system and should cause no difficulty. The singular imperative lacks the -e, like *dic, dūc*, and *fac* (Capvt VIII).

Present Indicative

Active	Passive
1. <i>ferō</i>	<i>féror</i>
2. <i>fers</i> (cf. <i>ágis</i>)	<i>férris</i> (<i>ágeris</i>)
3. <i>fert</i> (cf. <i>ágit</i>)	<i>fértur</i> (<i>ágitur</i>)
1. <i>férimus</i>	<i>férimur</i>
2. <i>fértis</i> (cf. <i>ágitis</i>)	<i>ferímini</i>
3. <i>férint</i>	<i>ferúntur</i>

Present Active Imperative: fer (áge), férte (ágite)

Infinitives

Active	Passive
Pres. férre (ágere)	férri (ági)
Perf. tulísse	lātus esse
Fut. lātūrus esse	lātum iri

Synopsis

The following synopsis, showing irregular forms in bold, provides an overview of the conjugation of *ferō*; for the complete conjugation, see the App. (p. 508–09).

Indicative Mood

	Pres.	Fut.	Imperf.	Perf.	Fut.Perf.	Pluperf.
Act.	fert	féret	ferēbat	túlit	túlerit	túlerat
Pass.	fértur	ferétur	ferēbātur	lātus est	lātus érit	lātus érat

Subjunctive Mood

	Pres.	Fut.	Imperf.	Perf.	Fut.Perf.	Pluperf.
Act.	férat	—	férret	túlerit	—	tulísset
Pass.	ferātur	—	ferretur	lātus sit	—	lātus esset

VOCĀBVLA

As always, learn the entire entry for each word in the following list, and review vocabulary from preceding chapters as well, ideally by listening to the CDs or the audio lists at www.wheelockslatin.com. When using the online audio, look carefully at each word's spelling, including macrons, then click on the word and listen to it, say the word and its meaning aloud, then look/click/listen and repeat aloud again. *Semper audiās ac prōnūntiēs!*

as, *ássis*, m., *an as*, a small copper coin, comparable to a penny (ace)

auxílium, *auxílii*, n., *aid*, *help* (auxiliary; cf. *auctor* and *augēre*, *to increase*, *augment*)

dígítus, *dígítī*, m., *finger*, *toe* (digit, digital, digitalis, digitalize, digitize, prestidigitation; see *Latīna Est Gaudium*, Capvt XX)

elephántus, *elephántī*, m. and f., *elephant* (elephantiasis, elephantine)

exsílíum, *exsílíi*, n., *exile*, *banishment* (often without the -s-, *exilium*; *exilic*)

invidia, *invidiae*, f., *envy*, *jealousy*, *hatred* (invidious, envious)

rūmor, *rūmōris*, m., *rumor*, *gossip* (rumormonger)

vínium, *vīnī*, n., *wine* (vine, vinegar, viniferous, vintage, vinyl)

mediócris, *mediócre*, *ordinary*, *moderate*, *mediocre* (mediocrity; cf. *medius*)

cum, conj. + subjunct., *when, since, although*; conj. + indic., *when*
 apud, prep. + acc., *among, in the presence of, at the house of*
 sémel, adv., *a single time, once, once and for all, simultaneously*
 úsque, adv., *all the way, up (to), even (to), continuously, always*
 dóleō, dolére, dóluī, dolitúrum, *to grieve, suffer; hurt, give pain* (doleful, dolor, dolorous, Dolores, condole, condolences, indolent)
 dórmio, dormíre, dormívi, dormítum, *to sleep* (dormitory, dormer, dormancy, dormant, dormouse)
 férō, férre, túli, látum, *to bear, carry, bring; suffer, endure, tolerate; say, report* (fertile, circumference, defer, differ, infer, prefer, proffer, suffer, transfer; cf. tolerō, tollō)
 ádferō, adférre, áttulī, allátum, *to bring to* (afferent, allative)
 cōnferō, cōnférre, cōntulī, collátum, *to bring together, compare; confer, bestow; sē cōnférre*, idiom, *to go, lit., to take/betake oneself* (conference, collate, collation; the abbreviation "cf." = cōnfer, "compare")
 offerō, offerre, óbtulī, oblátum, *to offer* (offertory, oblation)
 réferō, reférre, réttulī, relátum, *to carry back, bring back; repeat, answer, report* (refer, reference, referent, referral, relate, relation, relative)
 invideō, invidére, invídī, invísium, *to be envious; + dat. (see Capvt XXXV), to look at with envy, envy, be jealous of* (invidious, invidiousness)
 occidō, occídere, occidī, occásium, *to fall down; die; set* (occident, occidental, occasion, occasional; cf. cadō, occāsiō)

LĒCTIŌ ET TRĀSLĀTIŌ

Scan the following readings for (a) all forms of *ferō*, identifying the person, number, tense, mood, and voice of each, and (b) all *cum* clauses, determining for each the specific type and whether "when," "since," or "although" conveys the intended sense. Before translating, read each sentence and passage aloud for comprehension, and listen to the CDs if you have them.

EXERCITĀTIONĒS

1. Iam vērō cognōvimus istās mentēs dūrās ferrum prō pāce offerre.
2. Nē nātae geminae discant verba tam acerba et tam dūra.
3. Cum hī decem virī dignī ex moenibus semel discessissent, alia occāsiō pācis numquam oblāta est.
4. Tantum auxilium nōbīs referet ut nē ācerrimī quidem militēs aut pugnāre aut hīc remanēre possint.
5. Rogābat cūr cēterae tantam fidem apud nōs praestārent et nōbīs tantam spem adferrent.

6. Cum patria nostra tanta beneficia offerat, tamen quīdam sē in insidiās fūrtim cōferunt et contrā bonōs mox pugnābunt.
7. Dēnique audiāmus quantae sint hae insidiae ac quot coniūrātī contrā civitātem surgant.
8. Haec scelera repente exposuī nē alia et similia ferrētis.
9. Respondērunt plūrima arma ā militibus ad litus allāta esse et in nāvibus condita esse.
10. Cum parentēs essent vīvī, fēlicēs erant; mortuī quoque sunt beātī.
11. Nesciō utrum trēs coniūrātī maneant an in exsilium contenderint.
12. Nōs cōferāmus ad cēnam, meī amīcī, bibāmus multum vīnī, cōsūmāmus noctem, atque omnēs cūrās nostrās minuāmus!
13. When the soldiers had been arrested, they soon offered us money.
14. Although life brings very difficult things, let us endure them all and dedicate ourselves to philosophy.
15. Since you know what help is being brought by our six friends, these evils can be endured with courage.
16. Although his eyes could not see the light of the sun, nevertheless that humble man used to do very many and very difficult things.

SENTENTIAE ANTĪQVAE

1. Potestne haec lūx esse tibi iūcunda, cum sciās hōs omnēs cōsilia tua cognōvisse? (Cicero.)
2. Themistoclēs, cum Graeciam servitūte Persicā liberāvisset et propter invidiam in exsilium expulsus esset, ingrātae patriae iniūriam nōn tulit quam ferre dēbuit. (Cicero.—Persicus, -a, -um.—ingrātus, -a, -um, *ungrateful*; “ingrate,” “ingratitude.”—iniūria, -ae, f., *injury*; “injurious,” “injuriously,” cf. iūs.)
3. Quae cum ita sint, Catilīna, cōfer tē in exsilium. (Cicero.—quae cum: = et cum haec.)
4. Ō nāvis, novī flūctūs bellī tē in mare referent! Ō quid agis? Unde erit ūllum perfugium? (Horace.—nāvis: *ship [of state]*.—flūctus, -ūs, m., *wave, billow*; “fluctuate,” “fluctuation.”)
5. Cum rēs pūblica immortalis esse dēbeat, doleō eam salūtis egēre ac in vitā ūnīus mortālis cōsistere. (Cicero.—cōsistō, -ere + in, *to depend on*; “consist,” “consistency.”)
6. Cum illum hominem esse servum nōvisset, eum comprehendere nōn dubitāvit. (Cicero.)
7. Ille comprehēsus, cum primō impudenter respondēre coepisset, dēnique tamen nihil negāvit. (Cicero.—impudenter, adv.; “impudence,” “impudent.”)
8. Milō dicitur per stadium vēnisse cum bovem umerīs ferret. (Cicero.—Milō, -lōnis, m., a famous Greek athlete.—stadium, -ī, n.—bōs, bovis, m./f., *ox*; “bovine,” “beef.”—umerus, -ī, m., *shoulder*; “humerus,” “humeral.”)
9. Quid vesper et somnus ferant, incertum est. (Livy.)

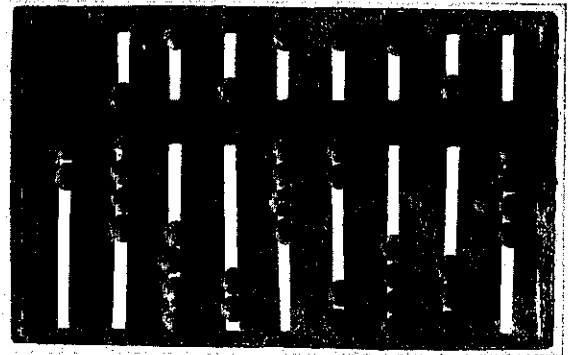
10. Ferte miserō tantum auxilium quantum potestis. (Terence.)
11. Hoc ūnum sciō: quod fāta ferunt, id ferēmus aequō animō. (Terence.)
12. Lēgum dēnique idcirco omnēs servī sumus, ut liberī esse possimus. (*Cicero.—idcirco, adv., *for this reason*.)

Give Me a Thousand Kisses!

- Vivāmus, mea Lesbia, atque amēmus,
 rūmōrēsque senum sevērīōrum
 omnēs ūnius aestimēmus assis!
 Sōlēs occidere et redire possunt;
 5. nōbīs cum semel occidit brevis lūx,
 nox est perpetua ūna dormienda.
 Dā mī bāsia mille, deinde centum;
 dein mille altera, dein secunda centum;
 deinde usque altera mille, deinde centum.
 10 Dein, cum mīlia multa fēcerimus—
 conturbābimus illa, nē sciāmus,
 aut nē quis malus invidēre possit,
 cum tantum sciat esse bāsiorum.

*Catullus *Carm.* 5: In one of his most popular carmina, Catullus here exhorts Lesbia to live, and love, and ignore the gossip of grumpy old men who envy young lovers and curse their passion.—rūmōrēs: with omnēs; adj. and noun were often widely separated in poetry, so it is essential to pay close attention to the endings.—sevērus, -a, -um, = Eng.; “persevere.”—ūnius . . . assis: GEN. OF INDEF. VALUE; we would say *at* (rather than *of*) *one*. . . —aestimāre, *to value, estimate*; “esteem,” “estimate.”—sōlēs: pl., as, in the poetic imagination, each day’s sun is a new one.—redire, *to return*.—nōbīs: DAT. OF REFERENCE, a usage formally introduced in Capvt XXXVIII, but whose sense is easily understood here.—mī: = mihi.—dein: = deinde.—conturbāre, *to throw into confusion, mix up*; “disturb,” “perturbation”; here possibly an allusion to jumbling the counters on an abacus.—nē sciāmus: sc. numerum; if the number is unknown, then, in a sense, it is

Roman abacus
 Museo Nazionale Romano
 (Terme di Diocleziano)
 Rome, Italy



limitless; in ancient views of black magic, knowing the exact number of, say, a neighbor's sheep made a curse upon them more efficacious.—*quis*: here indef., *someone*.—*invidēre*: with *malus*, the word means both *to envy* and *to cast an evil eye upon*, i.e., to hex.—*tantum*: with *bāsiōrum*, gen. of the whole, = *so many kisses*.

QVAESTIONĒS: The poem is about living—and dying—as much as about loving, as announced in the equation set forth in the opening verse; what opposing images does Catullus employ for life and death, and how does he manipulate word order, and even sound effects, to draw our attention to the antitheses? How, in the vision of this poem, might one seemingly escape death? How are the *senēs* and the *quis malus* associated, and what do they represent? How does the poet employ numbers here—and not just the hundreds and thousands, but also the number “one”?

Ringo

Sēnōs Charīnus omnibus digitis gerit
nec nocte pōnit ānulōs,
nec cum lavātur. Causa quae sit quaeritis?
Dactylīothēcam nōn habet!

*Martial *Epig.* 11.59: Charinus—his Greek name suggests servile origins—was an ostentatious chap who liked to show off his many rings; meter: alternating iambic trimeter and dimeter.—*sēnī*, -ae, -a, a **DISTRIBUTIVE NUMERAL**, *six each, six apiece*; “*senarii*” (a verse form with six iambic feet per line).—*ānulus*, -ī, m., *ring*; “*annelid*” (a type of ring-worm) and “*annular eclipse*,” both spelled with *nn*, perhaps by analogy with *annus*, *year*, though *ānulus*, to get down to “*fundamentals*,” is actually the diminutive of *ānus*, *ring, circle, anus*; and for the *digitus ānulārius*, see *Latīna Est Gaudium*, Capvt XX.—*pōnit*: = *dēpōnit*, *put away*; use of a simple verb form, where a compound might be expected,



Roman gold rings, one with a red carnelian intaglio of Minerva, one with a twisted knot.
1st–3rd cent. A.D. Kunsthistorisches Museum, Vienna, Austria